

Souvenir

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MARYLAND MEDICAL JOURNAL

A Weekly Journal of Medicine and Surgery.

VOLUME XLI. No. 17.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 29, 1899.

WHOLE No. 944.

THIS JOURNAL IS ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.



SKELETON PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25.

8 P. M.—Formal opening by the Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, Governor of the State of Maryland.

Address by Prof. S. C. Chew, President of the Faculty.

9.30 P. M.—Reception by the Faculty.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

10 A. M.—Demonstrations (Pathological Laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University).

BALTIMORE UNIVERSITY.

10 A. M.—Medical Clinic.

11 A. M.—Surgical Clinic.

12 M.—Gynecological Clinic.

12 M.—Eye and Ear Clinic.

JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL.

10 A. M.—Medical Clinic.

10.30 A. M.—Demonstrations.

11 A. M.—Surgical Clinic.

11 A. M.—Pathological Demonstrations.

12 M.—Gynecological Clinic.

1.30 P. M.—Luncheon.

McCoy Hall.

3 P. M.—Scientific Meeting. Papers by:

Dr. Herman Knapp: Ophthalmology.

Dr. E. H. Bradford: The Human Gait.

Dr. George Ben Johnston: Myomectomy.

Dr. W. W. Johnston: J. Hughes Bennett.

Dr. Samuel Alexander: Vesical Calculus.

8 P. M.—Annual Oration, Prof. W. W. Keen.

9.30 P. M.—Private Receptions.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

10 A. M.—Surgical Clinic.

11 A. M.—Medical Clinic.

11 A. M.—Surgical Demonstrations.

12 M.—Electrical Demonstrations.

12 M.—Bacteriological Methods.

BALTIMORE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

10 to 11 A. M.

(a) Exhibition of Pathological Specimens;

(b) Bacteria in Cultures;

(c) Demonstrations in Clinical Laboratory.

11 to 11.30 A. M.

(a) Demonstrations in Clinical Laboratory;

(b) Exhibition of New Instruments.

11.30 to 1 P. M.—Surgical Clinics.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Buildings and Laboratories open for inspection.

MARYLAND MEDICAL COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE.

10 A. M.—Inspection of Laboratories, etc.

11 to 12 A. M.—General Medical Clinics.

12 to 1 P. M.—Surgical Clinic.

1.30 P. M.—Luncheon.

McCoy Hall.

3 P. M.—Scientific Meetings. Papers by:

Dr. E. G. Janeway: Heart Disease.

Dr. A. Jacobi: European Medicine, 1799.

Dr. H. C. Wood: Nostrums.

Dr. Roswell Park: Cancer.

Dr. J. C. Edgar: Obstetric Teaching.

7 P. M.—Annual Dinner of the Faculty.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28.

HOSPITAL FOR THE RELIEF OF CRIPPLED AND DEFORMED CHILDREN.

10 A. M.—Demonstrations.

1 P. M.—Luncheon and Reception by the Trustees of the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Towson, at 1.30.

8 P. M.—Business Meeting in the Hall of the Faculty.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS.

In the corridors of McCoy Hall and in the Donovan Room of Portraits, Relics, etc.

Exhibit of the manufacturing chemists and publishing firms, basement of McCoy Hall.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To Dr. EUGENE F. CORDELL, in the preparation of the Historical Sketch. To the various COMMITTEES of the Centennial Anniversary for courtesies extended. To the LIBRARIANS of the MEDICAL and CHIRURGICAL FACULTY and MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY for valuable data. To the OWNERS of valuable portraits and other historic relics for permission to photograph. To the AMERICAN VIEW COMPANY for photographic work. To the BALTIMORE ENGRAVING COMPANY for half-tone reproductions. To FLEET, MCGINLEY & Co., printers. To J. F. SCHULZ for cover page design. To our ADVERTISING PATRONS who have kindly relinquished their usual space in the make up of this number.

The co-operation of all these has made possible this Souvenir number of the MARYLAND MEDICAL JOURNAL, which we respectfully submit as a contribution to the medical history of the State of Maryland.

THE MEDICAL JOURNAL CO., HORACE M. SIMMONS, M.D., *Manager*.

MARYLAND MEDICAL JOURNAL

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BALTIMORE, APRIL 29, 1899.

Whole No. 944

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY OF MARYLAND, 1799-1899.

PRIOR to the founding of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1799 there was, so far as we can ascertain, but one attempt ever made at society organization by the physicians of this State.

of which Dr. Charles Frederick Wiesen-
thal became president, and Dr. Frederick
Dalcho, secretary. The object of the
founders appears to have been principally
the suppression of quackery, which at



Engraved from drawing in possession of Maryland Historical Society.

BALTIMORE CITY IN 1799.

East view of Baltimore at the founding of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. Drawn
by G. Beck of Philadelphia. Engraved by Cartwright, London.

In the year 1788, as the result of agitation, traces of which appear in the newspapers for several years previous to that date, the physicians of Baltimore and vicinity met and founded an association,

that time prevailed without check throughout the country. They embraced the entire State in the plan of their operations, which in its features strikingly resembled that of the charter of the Medi-

cal and Chirurgical Faculty. Dr. Wiesenthal was well calculated to be the leader in such a movement. Born and educated in Germany, he had emigrated to America in 1755, settling in Baltimore, where his eminent talents, his rare professional acquirements and his high character soon placed him at the head of the profession of this section. Unfortunately he died within six months, whereupon discord arose among the members and the society was dissolved. An attempt was made at this time to engraft upon the society a medical college, but the latter shared a like fate, although some courses of lectures were delivered by Drs. George Buchanan and Andrew Wiesenthal (the latter a son of the one already mentioned), who settled in Baltimore about the middle of 1799, fresh from the halls of Edinburgh and ambitious for the distinction of professorship and public office.

Although this effort proved abortive, the seed had been sown, and it continued to germinate in the minds of the profession during the succeeding decade, until it ripened into the charter of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty passed by the legislature of the State at its November session, 1798. The act, which received the signature of the governor on the 20th January, 1799, and thereby became a law of the land, was not passed without opposition. It would be interesting to know the details connected with its authorship and passage, to pry into the offices of the old doctors as they conferred together over this document of such far-reaching significance to them and their successors, to know who were those who labored for its adoption and what was said and done upon the occasion. But these, as well as many other events connected with those early days, are hidden from us forever, and we can only picture them to ourselves in imagination.

The objects of the charter are succinctly outlined in the preamble, which reads as follows:

"Whereas, It appears to the general assembly of Maryland that the establishment and incorporation of a Medical and Chirurgical Faculty or Society of Phy-

sicians and Surgeons in the said State will be attended with the most beneficial and salutary consequences by promoting and disseminating medical and chirurgical knowledge throughout the State, and may in future prevent the citizens thereof from risking their lives in the hands of ignorant practitioners or pretenders to the healing art; therefore," etc. And again: "Such purposes as they may adjudge most conducive to the promoting and disseminating medical and surgical knowledge or to alleviating the calamities and miseries of their fellow-citizens."

What more noble object could any body of men contemplate and propose to themselves than that embodied in the foregoing words! What nobler destiny could those grand old forefathers of ours assign to us than this—the care and protection of the health and lives of our fellow-citizens! May we in our day and generation prove worthy of such a trust and transmit it to our successors without a blot or blemish!

Among the provisions of the charter are the appointment of a "Medical Board of Examiners" for the examination and license of those desiring to practice in the State, seven of whom shall be residents of the Western and five of the Eastern Shore, \$10 being paid for every such license; that no person shall hereafter be allowed to practice in the State without such license under penalty of \$50 for each offense; the usual authority is granted to make by-laws, seal, etc., and, finally, perpetuity is given to the institution by declaring it "one community, corporation and body politic forever." The names of 101 physicians, representing each of the nineteen counties into which the State was then divided and the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, are named as founders, with authority to transmit membership to others, thus providing for due succession. The names of these founders, arranged alphabetically, are as follows:

Alexander, Ashton, Baltimore.
Anderson, James, Montgomery county.
Anderson, James Moat, Jr., Kent county.
Archer, John, Harford county.
Archer, Thomas, Harford county.
Baker, William, Prince George's county.

To this wheel a combi- wheels are connected, the a hand round a graduat- miles, and the 5th once in the distance is shown by the

The whole of the map- per and base, will weigh may run any convenient according to the length of stowed, as from 5 to 20 ally remedy any errors of the sea; and the cy- sial, cross currents. It in as often as the cour- r inspection. If the ves- noices the distance, seems winding up, It has elphia to this place, and curacy, as was certified

ed machine is not at all, and being well made, shou repairing. row of seeing the mac- by calling at the house Murray street, north- Green.

that we have had a VAIN GORDON'S New hour vessel from Phil- observed its motion in and under swift and to perform with great resemblance which at-

MARBLE.
again and Mark.

June 3
The first of the legisla- tution of Virginia, er to Virginia passed; that to Kentucky council; in the house to two days, viz. Mr. e, and Mr. Elzezer

the state of Connec- ticut, on the second of 1799.

not having communi- ty resolutions of the in November 1798, es of the general go- traansmitted by the the said resolutions

pt: to form a combi- the several States for roning the measures to the duties of the the existence of our to the principles of le inapproprions, this that a spirit should y State, capable of e now under confis- to subvert the e discord and anar- mitted, to decide on

SAMUEL WYLLYS, fecr.

The American.

For Tuesday, June 11, 1799.

Yesterday an Ordinance passed the city Coun- cil, to allow Theatrical performances in this ci- ty until the 6th July next.

Yesterday the ship *Perseverance*, capt. Nor- man, 24 days from Cadiz, came within the ground which accidentally ran upon the middle time of our boarding her, the people were so much engaged, that we could not obtain her news. It shall however be given to-morrow.

The *Birmingham*, Wilton, of Baltimore, ar- rived at Cadiz, from London, a few days be- fore the *Perseverance* sailed.

The Paris, Ragusan and Milan accounts of Buonaparte are very interesting. They say that Alexandria and Russian expedition against the coast of Syria, two hundred miles from A- lexandria, has been taken by a detachment of Egyptian Bey has been completely routed, and that Buonaparte's army has reached Jerusalem. Part of these accounts should be altogether false. The dignity of human nature is likely to be re- sulted in the slavish regions of Asiatic Tur- key. Who can regret such an event that loves human nature.

At a meeting of the medical and chirurgi al fa- culty of the State of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 3d day of June, in conformity to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, passed at their last session, entitled an act for establishing and incorporating a medical and surgical Faculty or Society, for the State of Maryland.

Doctor Upton Scott, of Annapolis, was cho- sen President of the Society.

Doctor Aaron Alexander, of Baltimore, Se- cretary, and

Doctor John Thomas Shaaff, of Annapolis, Treasurer.

The following gentlemen were chosen as a medical board of examiners.

For the Western Shore.

Doctors John Parrham, of Charles County; Philip Thomas, of Fredericktown; John Thomas Shaaff, Annapolis; Ashton Alexander, Bal- timore; Richard I. Duckett, Prince George's County; William Beards, jun. do.; John Ar- cher, senior, Harford county.

For the Eastern Shore.

Doctors James Anderson, senior, Kent Coun- ty; James Davidson, Queen Anne's County; Ennalls Martin, Talbot County; Perry E. Noel, do.; Stephen Theodore Johnson, do.

Married on the 9th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Richards, Mr. JOHN JAMES, to Miss JANE TAYLOR, both of this city.

Martin's Marine List.

June 11, '99. JOHN ALLEN, edg.

Strayed or Stolen.
From the common on F. W. Point, on Saturday the 8th instant, a Cow, white, spotted

MARE.
Three years old, fifteen hands high, has the scratches on her right hind leg, a leather strap and shall receive Five Dollars reward, and reasonable charges by

ADAM BREITENODER, Bond Street, Fell's Point, June 11.



For Sale, or Charter.
The Schooner **APOLLO;**
Burthen about 700 barrels, in complete order, and ready to take in a cargo immediately.

ISAAC CAUSTEN. June 11, '99.

FOR SALE.
THREE lots of ground on the east side, of Ann Street, between George and Lancaster Streets. The terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber, at Mr. Thomas De- witt's, at any time between this and Saturday 15th inst.

Isaac Causten, No. 39, South Street, Baltimore, Has for Sale, 40,000 wt. Coffee, 100 Pipes Catalana Brandy.

15 pipes Cognac Brandy, of the first quality. A quantity of excellent double Gloucester Cheese, and London Porter, with a ge- neral assortment of GROCERIES.

A L S O.
150 British Muffets, with bayonets com- plete.

June 10, '99.

FOR SALE.
At a very reduced price, A VALUABLE body of ship timber land, con- taining two hundred thousand acres, patent- ed in tracts of one thousand acres each, not more than fifty miles from sea—on, and between two navigable rivers, only fifteen miles apart, where vessels of one hundred and fifty tons burthen, can ride at anchor within a few miles of the land, with boatable navigation quite up.

This body of land is cloth d with a lively growth of large Pine, Live Oak, and Cypress, fitted for all the purposes of ship building, Plank, Scantling, Boards, &c. &c. It is clear of all incumbrances, and will be disposed of by the proprietors, under a full warranty of title, for CASH, or in exchange for East or West-India Goods.

For further particulars enquire of FRANCOIS DE BLOK, Baltimore, June 10th, '99.

FOR SALE,
30,000 wt. Coffee, 100 pieces Russia sheeting, } entitled to } drawback. Enquire of FRANCIS DUBH M.N, or S B A ALLEGRE North Bay Street, No. 4, lately Dog n's Wharf, June 10, '99.

Freight Wanted.
ABOUT 150 bush. TOBACCO, will be taken on freight, to be shipped in the Potomack, on board an American ship bound to Brazil. For particu- lars enquire of the subscriber at Baltimore, o to Rich- ard J-bus at George-Town.

FRANCOIS DE BLOK.

Engraved from copy of American on file at rooms of Maryland Historical Society.

FIRST MEETING AND ORGANIZATION.

Fac-simile of newspaper account of the first Faculty meeting at Annapolis, June 3, 1799, and pub- lished June 11, in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser.

RECORD OF THE FIRST MEETING.

[From the *Federal Gazette*, Saturday, June 15th.]

At a general meeting of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, convened at the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in June, 1799:

Ordered, that the secretary have published in some of the most public newspapers of the State of Maryland an abstract of the proceedings of this meeting, so far as relates to the appointment of the officers of the Faculty; the Medical Board of Examiners for each Shore, and such of the by-laws, rules and regulations as relate to the time and places of meeting of the State Boards of Examination, with the time and places appointed for the general meeting of the Faculty.

1. The Faculty shall convene at the city of Annapolis, the first Monday in June, eighteen hundred and one, and every second year thereafter.

4. The Board of Examiners for each Shore shall, and they are hereby directed, to meet annually. The Board of Examination for the Western Shore shall meet at the city of Annapolis the first Monday in June, and the Board for the Eastern Shore at the town of Easton the second Monday in April, annually, for the purpose of examining and granting certificates to applicants who are desirous to practice medicine and surgery within this State. Any two members of the Boards of Examination, respectively, are authorized to call a special meeting of their board whenever they may think it expedient.

12. The President of the Faculty shall be, and he is hereby empowered to call a special meeting of the Faculty at any time intervening the periods fixed for the established meetings, whenever he may judge that the interest of the Faculty requires it, of which two months' notice shall be given in some of the most public newspapers of the two Shores.

By order,

ASHTON ALEXANDER.

Secretary to the Faculty.

Beans, William, Jr., Prince George's county.
Beatty, Charles A., Montgomery county.
Birkhead, Thomas H., Harford county.
Brown, Gustavus, St. Mary's county.
Brown, Gustavus Richard, Charles county.
Brown, Morgan, Jr., Kent county.
Bourne, Thomas, Calvert county.

Buchanan, George, Baltimore.
Clagett, Zachariah, Washington county.
Cradock, Thomas, Baltimore county.
Cromwell, John, Baltimore county.
Davidson, James, Queen Anne's county.
Davis, Elijah, Harford county.
Downes, Jesse, Caroline county.
Duckett, Richard L., Prince George's county.
Elzey, Arnold, Somerset county.
Forbes, James, Allegany county.
Fossett, Thomas, Worcester county.
Gantt, Edward, Montgomery county.
Geddes, Robert, Kent county.
Ghiselin, Reverdy, Annapolis.
Goldsborough, Howes, Dorchester county.
Goldsborough, Robert, Queen Anne's county.
Goodwin, Lyde, Baltimore.
Gray, James, Calvert county.
Groome, John, Cecil county.
Hall, Joseph, Montgomery county.
Harrison, Elisha, Cecil county.
Haynie, Ezekiel, Somerset county.
Hays, William, Dorchester county.
Helm, Henry, Caroline county.
Hilleary, William, Frederick county.
Hopkins, Richard, Anne Arundel county.
Huston, John, Worcester county.
Ireland, Joseph, Calvert county.
Irwin, Levin, Somerset county.
Jackson, Elijah, St. Mary's county.
Jenifer, Daniel, Charles county.
Johnson, Stephen Theodore, Talbot county.
Jones, Mathias, Somerset county.
Keene, William B., Caroline county.
King, John, Cecil county.
Lansdale, William, St. Mary's county.
Love, Thomas, Baltimore county.
Lynn, George, Allegany county.
Magruder, Zadok, Jr., Montgomery county.
Marshall, William, Prince George's county.
Martin, Ennalls, Talbot county.
Miller, William, Cecil county.
Mitchell, Abraham, Cecil county.
Murray, James, Annapolis.
Murray, William, Anne Arundel county.
Moores, Daniel, Baltimore.
Morrow, Benjamin, Allegany county.
Neill, John, Worcester county.
Noel, Perry Eccleston, Talbot county.
Parnham, John, Charles county.
Parran, Thomas, Calvert county.
Pindell, Richard, Washington county.
Pottinger, Robert, Prince George's county.
Price, Joseph, Caroline county.
Pue, Arthur, Baltimore.



Engraved from tinted photograph in possession of Medical and Chirurgical Faculty.

UPTON SCOTT, M.D.,
of Annapolis.
1719-1811.

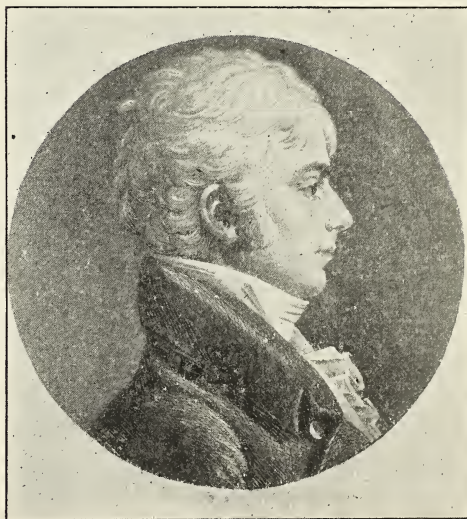
First President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. Received his diploma in Glasgow, 1753.

Purnell, Geo. Washington, Worcester county.
Purnell, John, Worcester county.
Rawlings, Daniel, Calvert county.
Roach, William H., St. Mary's county.
Sappington, Francis Brown, Frederick county.
Schnively, Jacob, Washington county.
Scott, Edward, Kent county.
Scott, Upton, Annapolis.
Shaaff, John Thomas, Annapolis.
Smith, Jos. Sim, Frederick county.
Stevenson, Henry, Baltimore.
Stockett, Thos. Noble, Anne Arundel county.
Sullivan, James, Dorchester county.
Tabbs, Barton, St. Mary's county.
Thomas, John, Queen Anne's county.
Thomas, Philip, Frederick county.
Thomas, Tristram, Talbot county.
Thompson, Saml., Queen Anne's county.
Todd, Christopher, Baltimore county.
Trapnall, Philip, Baltimore county.
Tyler, John, Frederick county.
Waltz, Peter, Washington county.
Warfield, Chas. Alex., Anne Arundel county.
Waters, Wilson, Anne Arundel county.
Wells, John, Queen Anne's county.

White, Edward, Dorchester county.
Woolford, John, Somerset county.
Wood, Gerard, Charles county.
Worrell, Edward, Kent county.
Worthington, Chas., Montgomery county.
Wyville, Dorsey, Dorchester county.
Young, John, Jr., Caroline county.
Young, Samuel, Washington county.

These names represent not only the pick of the Maryland profession, but the highest types of physicians to be found anywhere—men trained at the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Leyden, Paris, Philadelphia and the cities of Germany; pupils of Cullen, Boerhave, the Hunters, Munro, Bell and Rush. They were not only erudite in the knowledge of medicine as it was then understood and taught, but most, if not all, of them were fine, classical scholars, accustomed to the use of Latin especially, which was then the universal language of scholars.

The records of the first half-century of the Faculty's history are sadly deficient. The manuscript records are completely wanting. With the exception of a very brief "Summary" of the first eight years,



Engraved from painting in possession of Mr. Douglas H. Thomas.

ASHTON ALEXANDER, M.D.,
of Baltimore.
1772-1855.

First Secretary and last surviving charter member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.



Engraved from portrait in possession of Lottie Carroll Cradock, Pikesville.

HENRY STEVENSON, M.D.,
of Baltimore.
1721—1814.

In 1765 was styled "the most successful inoculator in America," and went to the counties to practice inoculation upon the people. In 1768 he converted his own house, near present site city jail, into an inoculating hospital, and continued the practice until the introduction of vaccination.

a list of members of the year 1848 and an occasional annual address we have only the brief references of the medical journals and newspapers. From such sources we learn that up to 1839 the society devoted itself almost exclusively to its executive duties—the examination and license of physicians and the suppression of irregular practice. But little attempt was made to render the meetings "scientific." The presidents held office each for an indefinite period—several years—and "presidential addresses" were not, therefore, an annual event as now. The more stately "oration," with its resources of classical and medieval erudition, was more in accord with the spirit of the times, and one, sometimes two, of these constituted the leading event of the regular biennial meetings. Among those who are recorded as having been "orators" in these early times are Richard Wilmot Hall, Patrick Macaulay, John B. Dav-

idge, John Crawford and Nathan R. Smith. An essay on "Epidemic Fever in Talbot and Queen Anne's Counties, 1813-14," read by Dr. Ennalls Martin in 1815, also two prize papers on "Cholera Infantum" and "Malaria" by Drs. Samuel A. Cartwright and Charles Caldwell, respectively, deserve mention here.

The necessity of providing some systematic instruction for the increasing number of medical students in the State begins early to claim attention. At the second biennial meeting held in Annapolis in 1801 a plan was proposed by a "distinguished" member of the society (whose name, however, remains unknown*), and which then received the approval of Dr. Upton Scott, the first president. It was proposed to found a "College of Physicians" which should embrace the duties of the medical examiners, with such "other executive powers under the law as should appear to be necessary to give it added respectability." Owing to the scant attendance action upon the proposal was deferred until the following year.

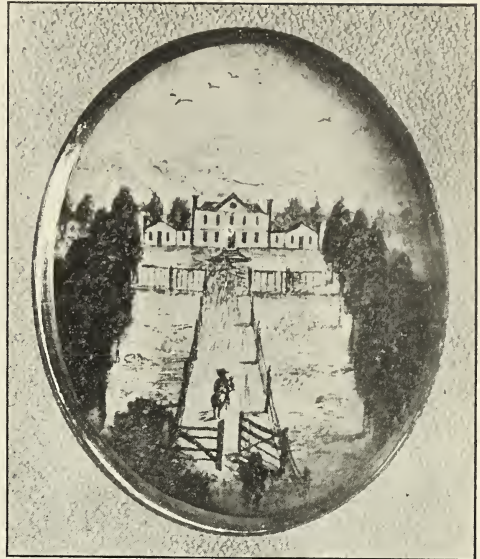
At the special meeting held at the same place the following year the subject was again brought up and its adoption urged in his address by the president, Dr. Philip Thomas of Frederick, who thought it would require additional authority from the legislature. He takes occasion to rebuke the lax methods of admission of the Examining Board, whose mild indulgence had already subjected the society to much censure. Their expectation that the candidates, who had already had the advantage of one session at the Philadelphia College of Medicine, would make up their deficiencies after admission had in some cases not been realized. The necessity of further legislation led to continued delay, and the matter was left in the hands of a committee of which Drs. Davidge and Brown were members.

Five years later a bill was framed and

*We may perhaps safely conjecture that the author of this plan was Dr. Davidge, for we learn from Dr. Potter that he had entertained the idea of founding a medical school ever since his settlement in Baltimore in 1796, and they had frequently conversed together upon the subject. Davidge had also at that time probably the largest class of private students in Baltimore.

passed through the legislature founding the College of Medicine of Maryland, which was the direct creation of the society. An examination of the charter of this institution will show the close relations contemplated between the two bodies. The third section enacts "that the members of the Board of Medical Examiners for this State for the time being, together with the president and the professors of the said college and their successors, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, one community, corporation and body politic, to have continuance forever by the name of the Regents of the College of Medicine of Maryland." The regents and their successors are empowered "to receive and hold property, both real and personal, and to dispose of the same at pleasure, to sue and be sued, and to do all and every other matter and thing in as full and effectual a manner as any other person or persons, body politic or corporate, in like cases may or can do." They are empowered to appoint professors for the different branches, and also lecturers upon the sciences connected with medicine, these incumbents to constitute jointly the faculty of the college. Every licentiate of the Board of Examiners who shall have practiced five years within the State shall be entitled to a surgeon's certificate from the college. The degrees of bachelor and doctor of medicine are to be obtained after one or two years' attendance, respectively, an examination which is to be both private and public, and the writing of a thesis. The eighteenth section enacts "that the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty in the State of Maryland shall be considered as the patrons and visitors of the said college, and their president for the time being shall be chancellor of the college, and the medical faculty of the said college shall give into the said Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, at each of their biennial meetings, a report of the progress of learning in the said college and of such other particulars as they may think fit to communicate."

This law, drafted by Dr. Shaw of Annapolis, was adopted on the 18th of December, 1807, a portion of the course having already been put in operation.



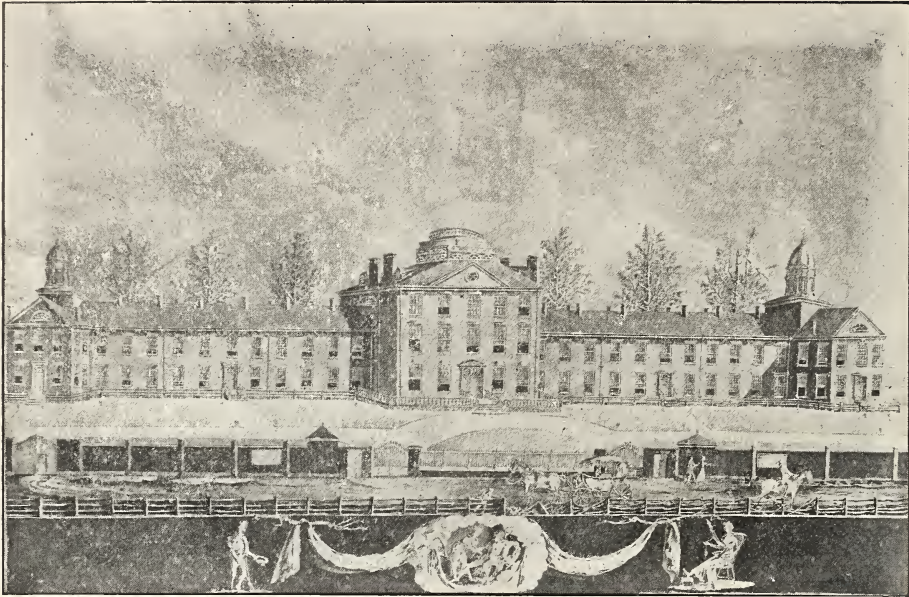
Engraved from picture in possession of Lottie Carroll Cradock, Pikesville.

Home of Dr. Henry Stevenson ["Parnassus"] in the suburbs of Baltimore, in which, in 1768, the owner established an inoculating hospital and supported it with his own means. From this circumstance it was known as "Stevenson's Folly." This was thirty years before Jenner's great discovery was given to the world. It was at this period that Dr. Stevenson's heroic and self-sacrificing work was begun.

The first members of the Faculty named in the act were "John B. Davidge, M.D., and James Cocke, M.D., joint professors of anatomy, surgery and physiology; George Brown, M.D., professor of the practice and theory of medicine; John Shaw, M.D., professor of chemistry; Thos. E. Bond, M.D., professor of materia medica, and William Donaldson, M.D., professor of the institutes of medicine."*

Upon perusal of the above features it will be seen that a very close relationship existed between the society and the college, and that the latter was dependent upon the former and under its control, since the Board of Examiners, twelve in number, constituted a majority of the regents. It is interesting also to note that these relations were permanent, and that

*Three of these gentlemen, viz: Shaw, Bond and Donaldson, had not yet received the degree which was added to their names while the bill was being read before the house at the suggestion of a member who could not see the justice of applying it to some and omitting it with others.



Engraved from a pen sketch in possession of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty.

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL.

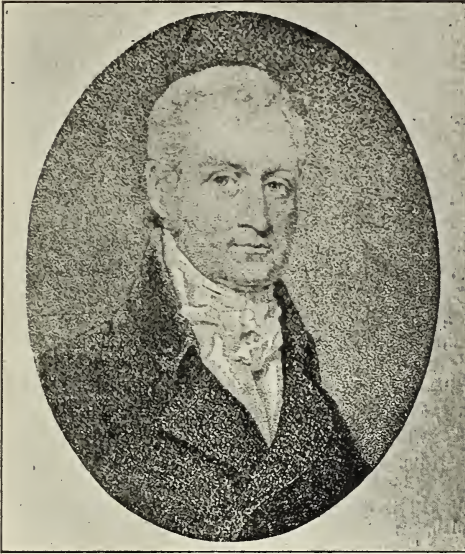
The above view is of the old Baltimore Hospital for the Insane. The site is now occupied by the Johns Hopkins Hospital buildings.

the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty has never yielded up any of the rights and privileges granted it in this charter. It is quite true that the Faculty could at any time, if it were so disposed, reassert its claims to a management in the affairs of the college and legally enforce them. Such was the decision of the Court of Appeals of Maryland in the celebrated case of Regents of University of Maryland *vs.* Trustees, decided in 1839.*

The further history of the college is well known, at least to Maryland readers. The early classes were small; the

first year there were seven; the second, ten, and the third, eighteen. The first graduation, according to Dr. Potter, was in 1810, when there were five graduates; in 1811 there were ten. We do not know the names of these graduates, the class of 1812 being the first that has come down to us. Of one of these, Dr. Corbin Amos, a native of Harford county, Maryland, who practiced here through a long life, we have the diploma (it is hung in the faculty rooms of the University of Maryland), and this is the only diploma preserved of these early years and commemorating the existence of the "Collegium Medicinæ Terræ Mariæ." Other professors in this school during this period were Samuel Baker, Nathaniel Potter, Richard Wilmot Hall, Elisha De Butts and William Gibson. At first lectures were given at the residences of the professors; later an old schoolhouse on the corner of Fayette street and McClellan's alley was patched up and used, and for a time also a hall on Commerce street. On the 7th of May, 1812, the building on the corner of Lombard and Greene streets, then at the extreme western limits of the city, was begun, and it was so

*It is of interest to note that in 1807 Baltimore had a population of about 40,000, being the third city in size in the Union. Between 1790 and 1810 its growth in population and commerce was enormous, in proportion far exceeding that of New York and Philadelphia. Between 1790 and 1800 its population doubled; in the period from 1790 to 1810 it more than trebled, passing both Boston and Charleston, which had exceeded it at the former date. It was nearly half the size of New York and Philadelphia. In the 26 years ending 1816 the shipping of the port showed an increase of nearly 800 per cent. The population of the entire State in 1810 was 380,546, the increase since 1790 being greater in the city than in all the rest of the State. These facts showed that Baltimore, the last of the great Atlantic seaports to be founded, had developed since the beginning of the Revolution from an insignificant village into a great metropolis. Yet, when we compare the Baltimore of 1807 with the magnificent city of today, what a contrast!



Engraved from a print in possession of the Maryland Historical Society.

JOHN CRAWFORD, M.D.,
of Baltimore.
1746-1813.

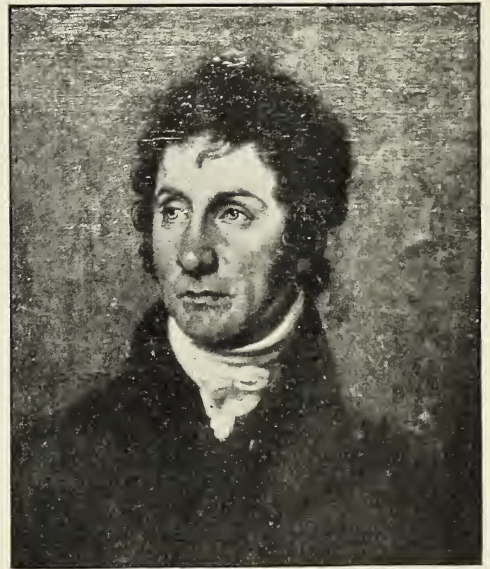
First to introduce vaccination into America, in 1800.
Established the Baltimore General Dispensary.

far advanced during the ensuing session as to be partially tenatable by the Faculty. At the time it was considered a very fine building, and was, in fact, without an equal in the entire country.

The idea of engrafting a university upon the college seems to have been first entertained about the time the building was begun. Who suggested it we do not know, but we may suppose that Dr. Davidge was again the prime mover. There appears to have been no opposition whatever to it on the part of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty; on the contrary it is said that the memorial praying for the passage of the act was presented to the legislature by the president and professors of the college, with the approval and by the advice of the Board of Regents. The act was passed on the 29th of December, 1812, and with it control of the institution passed forever from the hands of the society. The latter is not even alluded to in the act. There is no evidence of formal relinquishment of rights by the society, and I have already

stated the opinion of the Supreme Court to the effect that the second charter does not invalidate the first. In adding to the College of Medicine, which was regarded as the Faculty of Physic, other faculties or colleges of divinity, law and arts and sciences, the whole to constitute a university, the first-named does not lose its identity or continuity as the College of Medicine, but continues amenable to the charter of 1807. Practically, however, the two bodies severed their connection absolutely at this point. No attempt has ever been made to exercise any further authority under the original charter and none will ever be. Therefore the history of the college ceases to have any further interest in this connection, and I proceed to consider other subjects of interest.

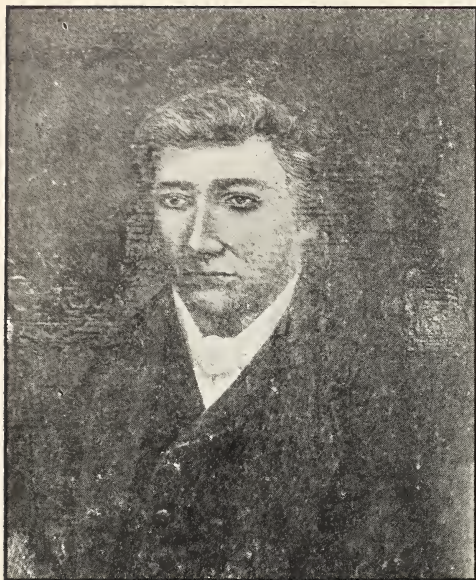
Several supplements or amendments to the original charter of 1799 were passed from time to time strengthening it and making it more fully adapted to the pur-



Engraved from painting in possession of Dr. William H. Crim.

JAMES SMITH, M.D.,
of Baltimore.
1771-1841.

In 1802, with the approval of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, opened a vaccine institute at his house, No. 5 Calvert street, the first institution of its kind in America. In 1810 a "Vaccine" or "Jennerian Society" was organized in Baltimore. In 1813 Dr. Smith secured the establishment by Congress of a "National Vaccine Institute" in Baltimore.



Engraved from painting in possession of Medical and Chirurgical Faculty.

JOHN ARCHER, M.D.,
of Harford County.
1741—1810.

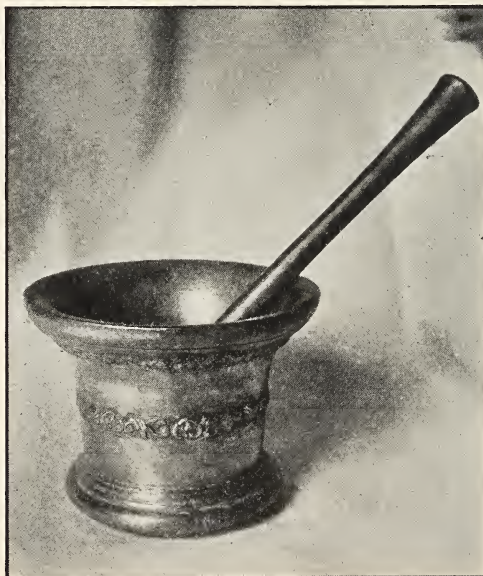
The first medical graduate in America. Diploma granted in 1768 by the College of Medicine of Philadelphia.

poses of its founders. Such were the acts of 1801, 1816, 1818 and 1821. I do not think it necessary or expedient to go into the details of these, which for those who wish to investigate the legal status of the society are readily accessible elsewhere.

At first there was, as might naturally have been expected, much evasion and disregard of the law. This led in 1802 to the appointment of censors, whose business it was to see that the law was not infringed by unlicensed practitioners and that its penalties were inflicted. They were also required to obtain lists of those practicing within their respective districts. There were two censors from each county and from the city of Annapolis and Fredericktown, one from Hagerstown and four from Baltimore. In 1805 it was deemed expedient to appoint six additional ones for the city of Baltimore. This plan of having censors was kept up for many years or whilst the Faculty was able to enforce its authority over the profession of the State. Doubtless in so difficult and disagreeable a rôle there

was often neglect, and the fear of giving offense to those who had authority, and the uncertainty as to the perpetuity of their privileges, seem to have rendered the members of this society less vigorous in their action than they should have been. In 1809 the case of one L. S. Rodrigues, practicing without authority in the city is reported, and Dr. Allender, in whose district the offense was committed, was ordered to proceed against him. "A.'s deportment," it is added, "has been liberal, forbearing and just towards R., who has refused to submit to examination." There seems to have been every disposition to leniency in dealing with such cases, but indulgence is often abused in such circumstances; the instances in which offenders were called to account were in striking contrast to the frequency of offenses.

Inoculation for the smallpox was still in vogue in Maryland at the close of the last century. Prominent among those who performed it during that period are Drs. Adam Thomson and Richard Brooke of Prince George's county, Dr. Henry Stevenson of Baltimore and Dr.



MORTAR AND PESTLE.

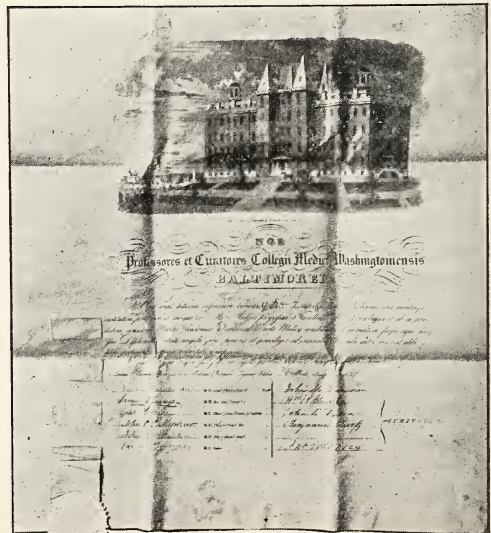
Formerly the property of Dr. John Archer of Harford county, the first medical graduate in America. In possession of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty.

of vaccination. They were fully provided with genuine cowpox matter, and offered to inoculate the poor without fee or reward. "We shall think ourselves amply compensated by having their assistance," they say, "in extirpating a disease which has heretofore fell so peculiarly heavy on that numerous class."* A second endorsement by the Faculty was given in 1805. By the exertions of Dr. Smith and others, all prominent in the affairs of the society, a grant of a lottery was secured from the legislature in 1809 for the purpose of extending the operations of the institute, and in 1810 a "Vaccine" or "Jennerian Society" was organized in Baltimore. By these agencies vaccine virus was furnished gratuitously throughout the State and even beyond its limits, and several threatened epidemics were cut short.

So unselfish and eager were the physicians of that day for the universal participation of the blessings of this beneficent discovery that on February 16, 1812, thirty-eight leading physicians of the city offered to vaccinate all who should apply to them free of charge. Indeed, our noble brethren went even further than this, for they even offered to pay every child presenting proof of genuine vaccination twenty-five cents! Can any other body of men be cited who show such a spirit of unselfishness and self-sacrifice? Dr. Smith must be considered as particularly the father of vaccination in Maryland. His energy and efforts were continually displayed in its behalf. He was indefatigable, and in 1813 secured the establishment by Congress of a "National Vaccine Institute" in Baltimore, of which he became the agent. These efforts were advanced by the publication of a periodical called the *Vaccine Inquirer*, under the auspices of the society, of which he was the editor† In 1816, smallpox being epidemic in Queen Anne's and Dorchester counties, Drs. Robert Goldsborough, J. K. Harper and J. D. Emory offered to vaccinate the poor

gratuitously, and by their zeal overcame the prejudice against it. In 1819, to give public proof of its efficacy and his faith in it, Dr. Smith inoculated with smallpox virus his two sons, nephew, ward and only daughter (all of whom he had previously vaccinated) at the bedside of a patient affected with variola. In 1821, on the recommendation of the Faculty, the city appointed vaccine physicians for each ward. It would be very interesting to trace this subject further, to recall the various efforts made by Jameson, Leonard, Knight and others to secure new virus by vaccinating and inoculating the cow, to describe the epidemics of smallpox that have occurred in Maryland since the introduction of vaccination and the frequently-arrested epidemics, the introduction of fresh virus from the famous Beaugency stock in 1866, and, finally, the introduction of animal virus and the improved method of performing the operation; but I must economize my space and proceed to other matters. Inoculation was not forbidden by law until 1850.

I do not find that the society in its corporate capacity took any special part in connection with the epidemics of yellow fever which have prevailed in Maryland,



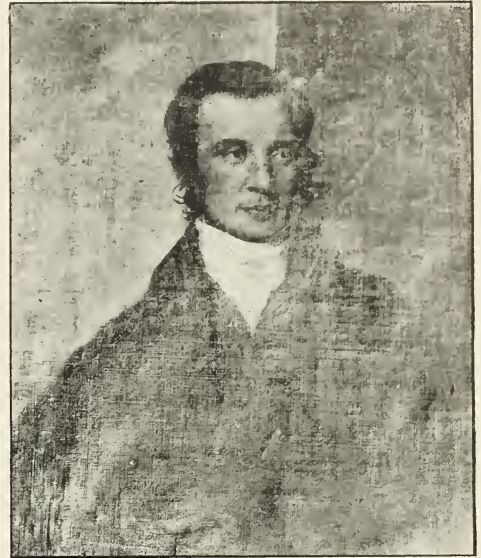
DIPLOMA, WASHINGTON COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

**Medical Herald and Eastern Shore Intelligencer*.

†This periodical was begun March 15, 1822.

especially during the early years of its existence, but its individual members have borne, as was to be expected, a prominent part in the local history of this disease. The first epidemic of the disease in Baltimore and probably in Maryland occurred in 1794, it having raged during the previous year in Philadelphia. It appeared again in 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1819, 1820, 1821 and 1876—at least I find records of its existence during these years.* In all these visitations, and in that terrible one in Norfolk in 1855, the members of the Faculty have stood bravely at their posts and have given their services and often their lives as a sacrifice to duty. We may with pardonable pride quote the language of the mayor of Baltimore with reference to the conduct of the physicians, all members of this society, upon this trying occasion: "In adverting to this calamity I should commit an act of injustice were I to omit to notice the humane and magnanimous exertions of those medical gentlemen residing in or near the vicinity of the infected district and those who extended their assistance when the disease had attained its greatest extent and malignity; some time previous to which period the more wealthy of our citizens and their families from within the district had removed, and very few remained except those who, by the deprivation of their means of support or from extreme indignance, were able to afford but little prospect to the physician of pecuniary remuneration, equal even to that which he might actually be called upon to expend from his own means on this account. They still persevered and attended indiscriminately all, the rich and poor, suffering no considerations to deter them from the indulgence of their philanthropic feelings. As the cases multiplied the calls upon them increased, and their natural rest was destroyed and their anxieties strained to such a pitch that their own lives appeared likely to become a sacrifice to their disinterested zeal."

Among the deaths in the profession during this epidemic were Drs. John



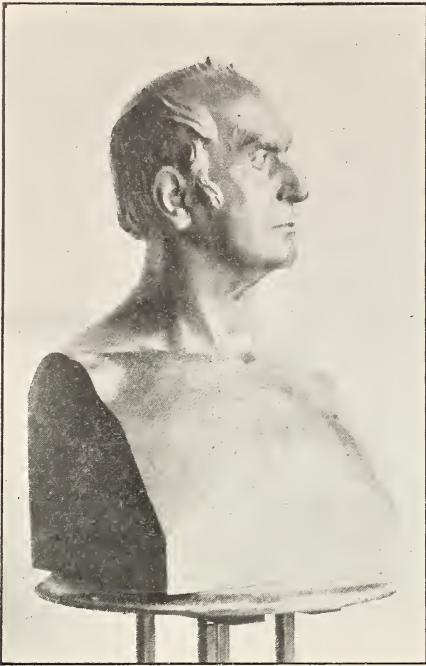
Engraved from portrait in possession of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty.

SAMUEL BAKER, M.D.,
of Baltimore.
1785—1835.

First President of the "Medico-Chirurgical Society of Baltimore," which, in July, 1832, through its committee, of which Dr. Baker was chairman, originated one of the first codes of medical ethics in the United States. Dr. Baker instituted the library of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty. At the annual meeting in 1830, on his motion, the sum of \$500 was appropriated for the purchase of books.

O'Connor, Oliver Bond, J. B. Caldwell, Clark, H. Dorsey and Josiah Henderson. These attacks were limited strictly to the low-lying parts of the city, in no case spreading from patients removed thence to higher and immune localities; hence all who could were encouraged to remove and the poor were placed in tents upon the high grounds. In 1855, after personally investigating the epidemic at Norfolk, the Board of Health concluded that the disease was purely local and non-contagious, and the city having been thoroughly cleansed the year before, they admitted refugees from the stricken city without let or hindrance. Twenty-six of these refugees died of the disease after reaching here, yet not a single resident of Baltimore contracted the disease. Of our physicians the following volunteered their services to the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth, the last three losing

*The disease prevailed to a limited extent in intervening years, but not sufficiently to be considered epidemic.



Engraved from bronze bust in possession of Medical and Chirurgical Faculty.

NATHAN R. SMITH, M.D.,
of Baltimore.
1797-1877.

The great surgeon of Baltimore for fifty years. Inventor of "the anterior splint." Received his degree from Yale College in 1823. Professor of surgery in University of Maryland, 1827 to 1870.

their lives: Drs. John Morris, John H. Muller, H. Webster, Marc Grahame, T. Boone, John A. Marshall, Charles T. Walker and Robert Thompson. The visitation of 1876 was much less severe than its predecessors and was limited to Fell's Point.

The epidemics of cholera are also of great interest. The largest of these occurred in 1832, when there were 853 deaths in the city alone, among them being Dr. John Cromwell, founder, and Drs. Edgar and Ealer. The first case occurred on the 4th of August. Special hospitals were opened at this time and placed under charge of Drs. George B. Mackenzie, John Carrere and A. L. Warner. In 1849 a limited epidemic occurred at the almshouse, eighty-six deaths being recorded. In the summer and fall of 1866 occurred the last visitation, but the disease was not extensive, but sixty-two deaths in all being reported.

The founding of our library was the

chief event of the year 1830. At the annual meeting of that year, on motion of Dr. Samuel Baker, the sum of \$500 was appropriated for the purchase of books. Dr. Baker was then chairman of the library committee, and in that capacity he continued to take a great interest in the work until his death in 1835. The collection increased slowly, but it embraced the choicest works of the day. Donations also came in from the members, and in 1839 it was reported to be "perhaps more select and rich in value for its extent than any other in the country."*

In 1839 a critical event in the history of the society occurred, which deprived it of its chief privilege and right and came near destroying it altogether. This was nothing less than an act of the legislature virtually repealing its charter. Some years before this a sect in medicine had been founded by one Thomson, a native of New England, one of the leading principles of which was that the human body was composed of four elements (?)—earth, air, fire and water. By these philosophers metals and minerals were regarded as having the tendency to draw all down into the earth who use them, this view being founded upon the convincing fact that they are found only in the depths of the earth. On the other hand, since vegetables spring up out of the dross and vulgar earth into the air they tend to raise men away from the grave. This sect had a brief season of success, as many another false and absurd practice has, but the lack of merit in it, the ignorance of its followers and the violent and even fatal effects of the powerful doses of herbs which they employed led in time to its dissolution. About the time mentioned these men had sufficient influence and address to control legislation in this State and obtain from the legislature the passage of an act entitled "An Act to Authorize Thomsonians or Botanic Physicians to Charge and Receive Compensation for their Services and Medicine." In the body of the act nothing whatever is said about Thomsonians or any other special class

*Mem. of Samuel Baker, *Maryland Medical and Surgical Journal*, Vol. I, 1839.

of practitioners, but the language is: "It may and shall be lawful for each and every person, being a citizen of this State, to charge and receive compensation for their services and medicine in the same manner as physicians are permitted to do." Dr. Quinan, who made the subject of the charter-rights of the Faculty the theme of his presidential address in 1886, discusses the validity of this hybrid law and shows very conclusively that it is a point well established and beyond controversy that an act of the legislature of Maryland must be construed according to its title, and hence that the act in question excepts no one but Thomsonians or botanic physicians. As these no longer exist the law is inoperative, and as there is no other legislation upon the statute-books repealing the act of 1798, that act is still in force as fully as it ever was. By reference to decisions of the Supreme Court, also, Dr. Quinan showed that chartered rights are inviolable, and that the legislature in depriving our society of any portion of its rights under the original charter was going beyond its powers. The reasoning and facts of our late eminent colleague seem incontrovertible, and although his earnest pleading had no effect, I cannot resist the temptation to give his conclusion: "And now, gentlemen, in closing, let me say that if, after a full examination and deliberate discussion of this question, you decide, as I do, that our chartered and vested right to require licenses from all who desire to practice medicine and surgery in this State exists today in all its integrity, unimpaired by legislation, unrevoked by judicial decisions as it did on the day it was granted, eighty-seven years ago, then I adjure you by your own regard for your own highest professional interests, by your regard for the honor, dignity and moral elevation of your calling, by your respect for the example of your brethren in other and adjoining States, who have successfully driven from their borders the hordes of harpies who were fattening on the credulity of the people, by your regard for the ancient reputation of this venerable Faculty and the restoration of that vigor of which it has been so long shorn by the Delilah of

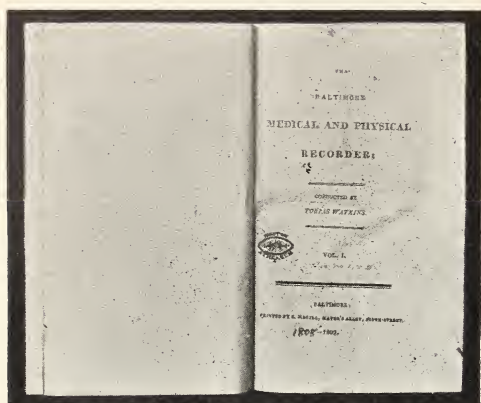


Engraved from bronze bust in possession of Medical and Chirurgical Faculty.

JOHN BUCKLER, M.D.,
of Baltimore.
1795-1866.

The great family physician of Baltimore. Was graduated from the University of Maryland in 1817. Was adjunct professor of anatomy in the same.

supineness and neglect, by your regard for the lives and sanitary welfare of the community—by each and all of these considerations I adjure you boldly and manfully to assert and enforce your vested rights and at once and forever clean out the Augean stable of charlatanism and quackery, with their prescribers and endorsers of star cures, kidney cures, liver regulators, blood purifiers, earth cures, *et id omne genus*, which shame the face of day in flaunting handbills on street corners and in drug shops, whose proprietors show their gratitude for our patronage by presenting over their counters the sugar-pellet nihilisms and more harmful nostrums that disgrace a decent pharmacy, and let us strip the mask from these unlicensed medical pretenders, begot by a foul union of unblushing effrontery, stolid ignorance and insatiable greed, that are fast rendering our noble



FIRST MEDICAL JOURNAL IN MARYLAND.

Established April, 1808, by Dr. Tobias Watkins; the third medical journal edited and published in the United States. It was issued quarterly, and the first number contained eighty pages of printed matter. It suspended publication in 1809. From this first venture in medical journalism to the founding of the present *Maryland Medical Journal*, covering a period of nearly threescore and ten years, more than a dozen journals entered upon a brief career and suspended for want of professional support. These all were ably conducted and well worthy of substantial patronage, aside from the local interest which should have attached to such enterprises.

art in this State a stench in the nostrils of every lover of legitimate medicine."^{*}

We do not learn that any protest was uttered at the time of the legislative act of 1838 nor any attempt made to test its validity or to assert the rights which the Faculty had been exercising unhindered for the previous forty years. The Faculty supinely submitted to the blow—and a terrible one it was—which in one instant deprived it of the essential feature of its charter—a charter obtained only after so many years of painful and eager longing, and swept away, as with a besom of destruction, the fairest hopes of the profession. Years afterwards an attempt was made by a few noble spirits—Roberts, Cohen and others—to reclaim the lost rights, but a strange apathy enthralled the members, and the effort proved a dismal failure. It was not repeated until Dr. Quinan's day, and then with results equally unsuccessful.

The first and only attempt ever made by the Faculty to conduct a medical jour-

nal was begun in this same year (1839), the first number appearing in October. It was published quarterly and continued to the end of the third volume, suspending after the issue of March, 1843. It was under the editorial management of a committee of the Faculty, consisting of Drs. Potter, Roberts, Chew, S. G. Baker and others, and was adopted by the medical departments of the army and navy as their official organ. It was conducted with enterprise and ability, and was particularly rich in original contributions. It is hard to see why it should have failed.

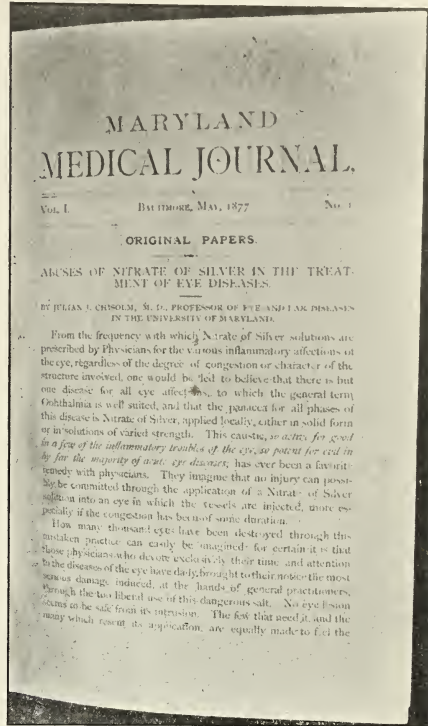
The close of the first half-century (1848) was marked by the meeting in Baltimore of the American Medical Association. This was the first annual meeting of the National Association, and was attended by a large number of delegates from this Faculty, from the Medical and Chirurgical Society of Baltimore, from the Kent and Frederick County Medical Societies, from the colleges and their alumni associations and from the hospitals. The use of anesthetics was, of course, the subject of supreme interest at that date, and our Maryland surgeons seem to have borne their share in establishing their safety and utility. This brings us to the close of the first half-century of the society's career.

It was not long after this before the society began to take on new life and activity owing to the participation in its affairs of new elements that became affiliated with it about that time. Among those who were particularly active were Drs. Richard McSherry, W. Chew Van Bibber, David Stewart, Francis Donaldson, George C. M. Roberts, Michael S. Baer, F. E. B. Hintze, Christopher Johnston, Charles Frick, Joshua I. Cohen, John F. Monmonier and George W. Miltenberger. Particularly valuable papers were presented at this time by Drs. Frick, Johnston, Donaldson, Stewart, Steiner, Miltenberger and Van Bibber. Science began now to claim attention, and the meetings were no longer devoted to strictly executive and routine work. The publication of the *Transactions* for the first time in 1853 aided powerfully in infusing new vigor

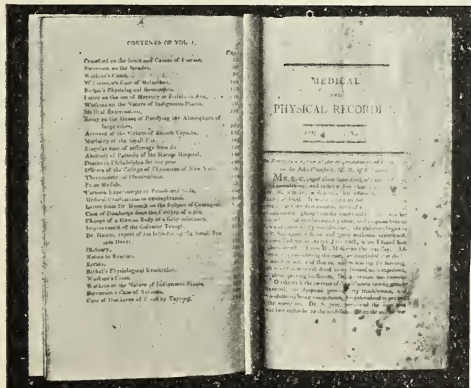
^{*}Presidential address of Dr. John R. Quinan, April, 1886.

into the society.* Dr. Hintze proposed a number of resolutions—to organize auxiliary ward and election district associations in the cities and counties, to secure a more thorough organization of the profession, “such as has been so successfully effected in Virginia and other States,” to secure means of publication, to adopt a code of ethics, to secure a permanent building or rooms to be used as library, reading and meeting rooms, to be built, purchased or leased,” etc. These proposals show that one of those periodical revivals which are found in the career of all societies and communities had taken place in this society, and they led to important results. One was the publication of the Transactions, already mentioned. These continued to appear from 1853 to 1859, inclusive, when they were suspended for fourteen years. The records show increased interest in scientific matters and in sanitary science. That a society representing, as this does, the entire profession of the State, and capable of wielding such a powerful and beneficial influence in matters bearing upon the general health of the people of the State, should be silent through all these years would have been an unexampled prodigy. That until the last few years of the century it has not shown the ac-

*A committee was appointed in 1852 to secure a good attendance the next year. This committee, composed of Drs. Hintze, Yeates and Dunbar, issued a circular inviting all the members, and perhaps others, to be present. Their efforts were successful and the meeting was a large one; many new members were added at this time.



Fac-simile reproduction (about one-fourth size) of the first page of initial number of the *Maryland Medical Journal*, established in May, 1877, as a monthly, under the editorial and business management of Dr. H. E. T. Manning and Dr. Thomas A. Ashby. In 1880 was changed to a semi-monthly. With the beginning of Volume X it began as a weekly. The *Journal* is now owned and controlled by the Medical Journal Co. (Incorporated) of Baltimore and Washington. It is the only regularly established medical journal in the State.



Vol. I-II in the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

tivity in these matters that might justly have been expected from the character of its membership must be confessed with some degree of shame; still we find evidences here and there of wise suggestion or effort. The attitude of the society with reference to the introduction of vaccination at the beginning of the century has already been noted. In 1855 Dr. Donaldson offered a resolution “that a committee of five be appointed to memorialize the next legislature for the enactment of a law for the uniform registration of births, deaths and marriages throughout the State.” This resolution was adopted next day. At the next session the committee reported, through Dr. Donaldson, that “a bill was framed and passed the lower House by a nearly

unanimous vote, but was neglected in the Senate in the pressure of business at the close of the session." The committee felt confident that the bill would be passed. In 1858 Dr. Donaldson reported that his committee "had urged the necessity of such a law upon the individual members of the legislature, but without success." He urged the continuation of the agitation of the question before successive legislatures until success should be achieved. The committee was continued, but was unable to accomplish anything further.*

With the exception of the earliest meetings the annual conventions had always, so far as the records show, been held in Baltimore. The reason of this is not far to seek. The advantages of a large city, the metropolis of the State, centrally located and readily accessible from most parts, with the almost certain assurance of a quorum, are self-evident. In November, 1853, a special semi-annual meeting was held in Easton, and again one was held at Frederick City. Of late years these semi-annual meetings have been frequent and now form an established custom of the society.

An interesting event of 1853 must be mentioned in passing, which was the visit of the venerable Ashton Alexander, the last surviving incorporator, to the convention on June 3 of that year. On motion of Dr. Roberts, a committee of three had been appointed on the previous day to wait upon Drs. Alexander and Samuel K. Jennings and invite their attendance. The committee—Drs. Roberts, Dulin and Dunbar—having performed the service, Dr. Yeates, the president, arose and introduced the guests to the audience. Dr. Alexander returned thanks, stating that nothing in his life had gratified him more than this invitation; that he had always taken a deep interest in the Faculty, and had had the honor of being its first secretary and afterwards one of the Board of Examiners. He would always have an abiding interest in the welfare of the Faculty. He was then compelled to leave from exhaustion. As he did so the members, by a spontaneous impulse,

*Dr. George Buchanan, one of the founders, had advocated the registration of births in 1790.



ANATOMICAL PLATES.

These photo-engravings represent two anatomical manikin charts in an old anatomy printed in Amsterdam in 1634 and presented to Dr. Charles G. W. Macgill of Catonsville by his father, Dr. Charles Macgill. The book was formerly the property of Dr. James Macgill, surgeon, conjoint professor and demonstrator of anatomy to the Surgeons' Company, Edinburgh, 1700-1719.

arose and remained standing until he had passed out of the door. A resolution was then adopted "that the Faculty felt great gratification in having the presence of Drs. A. Alexander and S. K. Jennings at their session, and that the secretary furnish each of these gentlemen with a copy of the above resolution."

The library continued to receive the care of the Faculty, with a liberal appropriation for its growth. But for several years it was boxed up at the Mercantile Library Rooms and unavailable.

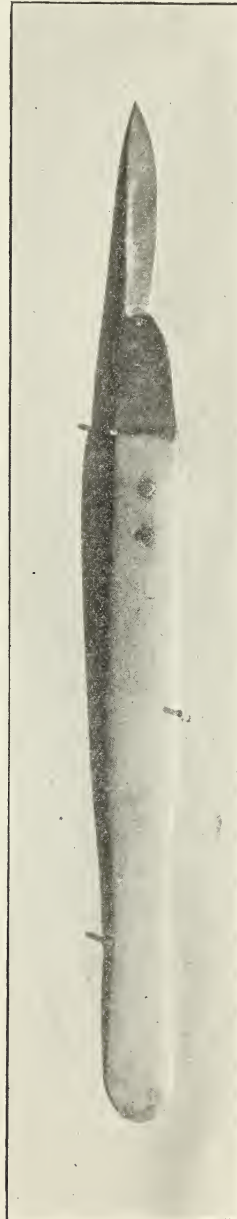
Up to 1830 the infrequent character of the meetings—biennial according to the constitution—rendered unnecessary the possession of a building, but with the acquisition of a library this was changed, and the subject must often have recurred to the members from that time on. The proposal for a permanent building was made, as above stated, by Dr. Hintze in 1853. In 1856 Dr. Crane called attention by resolution to the need of a fixed and



permanent place of meeting and of a place for the safe keeping and proper using of the library, and moved the appointment of a committee of five to determine upon the site for the erection of a hall. This was adopted in substance, and a special meeting was held to confer about the matter. In 1857 the committee reported that a building had been offered at 47 North Calvert street, owned by C. Kidder, which might be had by transfer of the stocks to the owner in full payment, price \$3425, lot twenty-five feet front, with depth of 100 feet to a street. "The house covers the entire front, two stories and attic high, with a back building also two stories and attic, nine rooms and cellars under the whole." There was a ground rent of \$150 per annum, redeemable at pleasure. The purchase being authorized, the stocks were transferred, viz., \$1100 City of Baltimore 6 per cents, \$150 Farmers' Bank, Annapolis, \$2175 Union Bank stock.

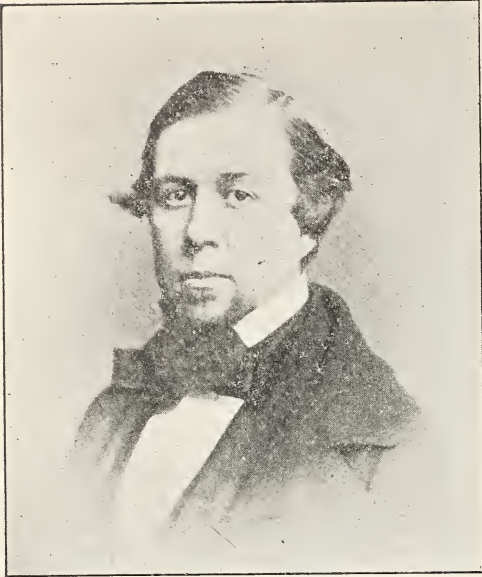
All things were arranged satisfactorily, and on the 2d of June, 1858, the president, Dr. Joshua I. Cohen, "congratulated the members upon their assembling for the first time since their origin in 1799 in their own hall and under circumstances so favorable to the future pros-

perity of the Faculty." The funds derived from the license dues and wisely invested and guarded during the previous half-century by Dr. Cohen and others being thus expended, the treasury was left almost empty. Special contributions were solicited of the members, and great liberality was evinced. With funds thus



KNIFE USED IN FIRST OPERATION IN TYING BOTH CAROTID ARTERIES.

This scalpel was used in 1823 (the year of his graduation) by Dr. William P. Macgill of Hagerstown, in his operation of tying both carotid arteries in the same subject, for fungous hepatodes of the eyes. This was the first operation of its kind performed. Dr. Macgill was graduated at the University of Maryland in 1823; died in Hagerstown, 1833. The knife is the property of Dr. Charles G. W. Macgill of Catonsville.



Engraved from portrait in possession of Medical and Chirurgical Faculty.

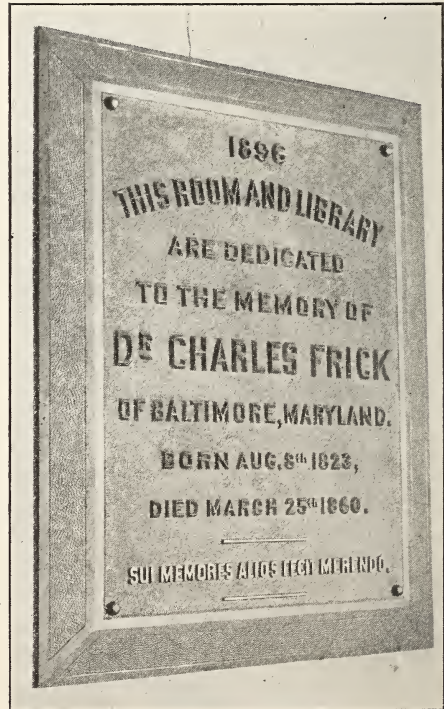
CHARLES FRICK, M.D.,
of Baltimore.
1823-1860.

In his memory his brothers founded the Frick Library and Reading-Room at the Hall of the Faculty.

raised the building was furnished and arranged and a considerable amount secured for the extinguishment of the ground rent. The library was removed to the shelves provided and everything seemed to promise well for a long and prosperous career of the Faculty. The room was commodious, the books were properly arranged on neat and convenient shelves, and by the assistance of volunteers were accessible at regular hours. The library committee say: "The older members of the Faculty must well recollect that for many years the library was the great tie which bound them together, and was for a considerable period one of the strongest inducements afforded wherein we derived the main part of our revenue by the addition of new members. While it afforded facilities to many not otherwise easily obtained, it was a just matter of pride to the whole Faculty, who as long as their funds remained unimpaired evinced their appreciation of its usefulness by the liberal appropriations yearly made for its main-

tenance and increase. * * * No one can deny that the coolness manifested towards the library corresponded with the darkest period of our history, and that from the time when its increase ceased to be a main object of consideration there has been a less active spirit actuating our body and a greater difficulty in recruiting our ranks. The most feasible plan to draw the profession into the society appears to us to be a return to our old faith and habits and a firm resolve to render the library sufficiently valuable to offer attractions to all our brother-practitioners. The nucleus we now possess is of exceeding value. We could not desire a better basis of standard and rare works around which to cluster the more modern offsprings of the profession. It would require but a comparatively small annual stipend, wisely and carefully expended, to render it attractive to all" (Dr. Miltenberger, chairman).

A fine oration was delivered in the new hall on the evening of June 3. The Maryland College of Pharmacy engaged



THE FRICK TABLET.

the hall for its monthly meetings and session the ensuing winter.

An ominous circumstance at the close of this meeting so auspiciously begun was the failure to secure a quorum on June 5, Saturday, 2 P. M.; it had to adjourn for this reason until Monday the 7th at 12 M. At that time there was again no quorum, and it adjourned again until evening. Then there was still no quorum, and the annual meeting ended.

On June 1, 1859, six members (including president and secretary) were present to open the meeting. This not being sufficient, an appointment was made for the next day. Then the officers were successful in getting together nineteen, but there was no report from either Shore and no applicants for membership. Everything was going wrong, and stagnation was creeping in everywhere. The library was being deserted and but one-half of those who had contributed to its increase had paid their contributions. The treas-

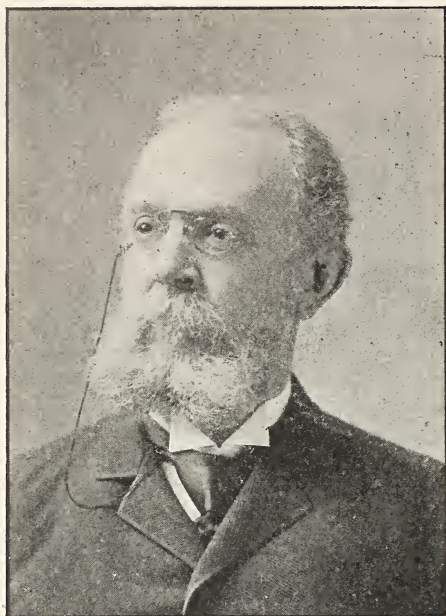


From a photograph made in London.
MR. WILLIAM F. FRICK.
Donor of the Frick addition to the Library and
Reading-Room at 847 North Eutaw street.



THE READING-ROOM AND FRICK LIBRARY.

This department of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, at 847 North Eutaw street, is the endowment of Prof. Charles Frick's brothers and Mr. Reverdy Johnson. It was inaugurated on December 10, 1896.



SAMUEL C. CHEW, M.D.,
of Baltimore,

President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty
of Maryland, 1899.

urer had taken in but \$32 during the year, besides the amount received for rental. Not a single fee for membership had come in. Hard times were pressing upon the country. The committee on the hall had desisted from efforts to raise money, having failed entirely in their collections in the counties, whilst city members had but in few instances paid their subscriptions. The close of this annual meeting was but a repetition of that of the previous year: "Monday, June 6, no quorum, adjourned; Tuesday, June 7, no quorum, adjourned," and thus it ended.

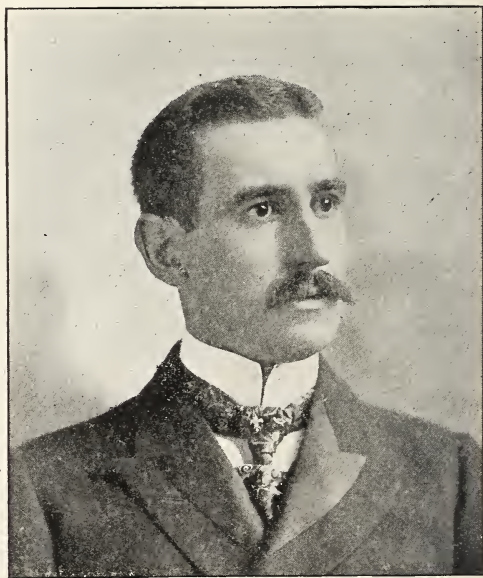
And now ensued a long sleep, during which there was no meeting of the Faculty held. The Executive Committee during these years of hibernation acted as the Faculty—they elected officers, re-elected themselves, took care of the property and looked after the interests of the society. The names of this committee were Dr. John F. Monmonier, chairman; Drs. Christopher Johnston, George W. Miltenberger, Alexander Robinson and H. P. C. Wilson, and to them belongs the credit of preserving the society and mak-

ing this centennial a possibility, for there can be little doubt that if they had failed to keep up the organization during these years of civil warfare and reconstruction, no one would have thought it worth while to make the attempt to revive a society which had been shorn of its chief prerogative and means of income.*

Passing over this period, we come to 1870, when the records first tell us of another revival, the last great inspiration of vigor and life which I shall have to report, for from that time to the present the meetings and the publication of the Annual Transactions have never been omitted and the activity of the organization has been continually on the increase.

I shall not be able in the limited time and space at my disposal to do more than mention the most important events of this period of thirty years, representing almost a generation. It is fresh in the

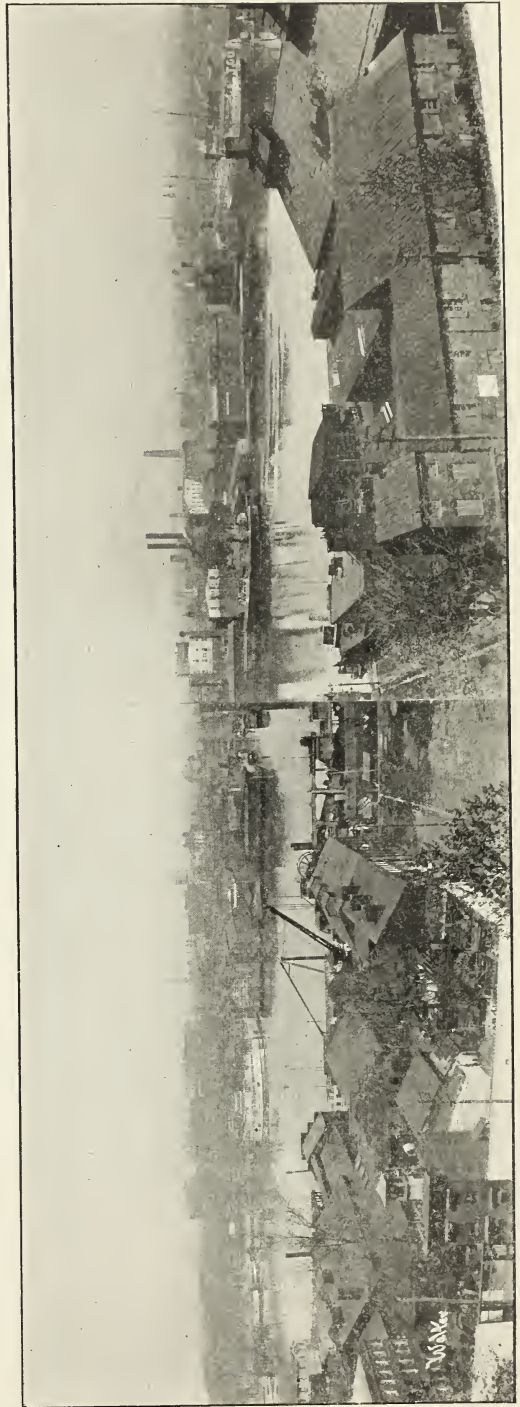
*I find that the following resolution was adopted on April 16, 1853, on motion of Dr. Powell: "Resolved—That we are profoundly conscious of our obligations to the older members of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, who by their fidelity, zeal and self-sacrifice, maintained the vitality of the Association, amid discouragements which would have daunted a less heroic and faithful band," etc.



J. WILLIAMS LORD, M.D.,

Recording Secretary Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, 1899.

minds of many, especially the last decade of it. First of all, I shall have to speak of our unfortunate business mistake, which cost the society in the end its valuable property and swept away the hard earnings of many, many years of savings. This was the disposal of the Calvert street property. Calvert street being a great thoroughfare, owing to the conformation of the ground in that section of the city, all the traffic carried on between parts south and parts north of that was done over this thoroughfare. Hence quiet and composure, so necessary to reading and to the conducting of medical societies or courses of instruction, were not to be obtained there. So the idea was taken up that we should seek some new retired and quiet situation where the sources of annoyance and distraction would be less. In theory this decision was good, but its execution was dangerous. Accordingly, the building was disposed of and another on the west side of Courtland street, between Mulberry and Franklin streets, purchased. This house was occupied on the 27th of October, 1869, over \$7000 altogether being put in it. Everything then looked hopeful; the building was satisfactory in itself, and we had quiet and retirement in abundance. But it soon became apparent that a mistake had been made. The situation on the side of a steep hill was inaccessible, and the attendance at the library and the meetings of the local societies, which had joined our society in occupation there, began to fall off, so that in a few years it was found necessary to seek quarters elsewhere and rent the building. Then came the progressive fall in the valuation of real estate, until finally, as it was bringing the society more and more into debt, it was decided to sell it at almost any cost, and it was actually disposed of for \$550, of which about \$500 came into our treasury. Then for some years the society was on the go—occupying rooms on Fayette street, near Park avenue, and, later, the basement of the Athenæum Building on the corner of St. Paul and Saratoga streets. Then came the determination to have another building of our own, which culminated in the purchase in 1895 of the residence 847 Hamilton



BALTIMORE CITY AND HARBOR.
At the time of the Centennial Anniversary of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, 1899.

Terrace. This, remodeled at an expense of several thousand dollars, is our present home. Here the Frick addition to the library, endowed by Prof. Frick's brothers, Messrs. William F. Frick and Frank Frick, and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, was inaugurated on the 10th of December, 1896.

In consequence of this generous aid, supplemented by liberal gifts from the Journal Club and individuals, the number and value of the collection have increased very rapidly in the last four years. The number of volumes is now over 12,000, whilst there are several thousand pamphlets. There are received regularly 143 journals. For the year ending April 1899, the number of volumes received was 2323. For the same period 3587 persons were reported to have made use of the books and journals. The number of books and journals taken out by physicians was 1048.

In late years the Faculty has been active in many ways. The most important achievement was the securing of legislation restoring to our society the control of the license to practice in this State.* This was in 1892. Under this law the society has the right to appoint a board of medical examiners, before whom all physicians who enter upon practice in this State must appear and pass a satisfactory examination. The benefits of this law have been conspicuous in the elevation of the standard of the profession and of the medical schools in this city. It is also most efficiently administered by the excellent board that has been entrusted with its execution. The Faculty has also by its efforts secured efficient lunacy and anatomical legislation, so that the interests of the insane

are now in the hands of an able commission, whilst the law provides an abundant supply of anatomical material without the necessity of a resort to irregular and repulsive means to obtain it.

About \$14,000 have been raised since the movement for a new building began, and the present debt of the Faculty has been reduced to the small sum of \$2000. This, it is confidently expected, will be liquidated during the centennial meeting this week.

And now I am admonished to bring this brief and very hurried sketch to a close.

We have reached the end of the century in a condition far more satisfactory and prosperous than we had any reason a few years ago to expect, and we should now enter upon the second century of our existence with hopefulness and confidence.

That better things are in store for us, it scarcely requires the tongue of a prophet to foretell. Everything points to change and improvement. Our present home is entirely inadequate for the growing needs of our rapidly increasing membership and library. We need a building that will be an ornament to our city and will stand no invidious comparison with those of the other great metropolitan cities of the country—New York, Philadelphia and Chicago; and we need an adequate endowment fund for our library. If we are unable from our own resources to provide these things, let us call upon the citizens of Baltimore and Maryland for assistance. This community owes us something for what we have done for it, and it requires but a vigorous and concerted effort to secure a portion of the wealth which is being lavished in so many other directions.

EUGENE F. CORDELL, M.D.

*In order to obtain this we were forced to concede an equal right to the homœopathsists.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

OF THE

Medical *and* Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland

FOR THE YEAR 1898-'99.

PRESIDENT:

SAMUEL C. CHEW.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

MARY SHERWOOD. J. MCPHERSON SCOTT.

RECORDING SECRETARY:

J. WILLIAMS LORD.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

ROBERT T. WILSON.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:

W. GUY TOWNSEND.

REPORTING SECRETARY:

H. O. REIK.

TREASURER:

THOMAS A. ASHBY.

LIBRARIAN:

MISS NOYES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

WM. OSLER. WM. H. WELCH. L. McLANE TIFFANY. ROBT. W. JOHNSON
Ex-Officio the President, Secretary and Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:

L. McLANE TIFFANY. T. A. ASHBY. G. LANE TANEYHILL. I. E. ATKINSON.
WILMER BRINTON. WILLIAM OSLER. GEORGE J. PRESTON.
WM. H. WELCH. CLOTWORTHY BIRNIE.

CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE:

SAMUEL T. EARLE, JR. CHAS. M. ELLIS. THOMAS S. LATIMER.
THOMAS A. ASHBY. JOHN I. PENNINGTON. G. L. TANEYHILL.
J. WHITRIDGE WILLIAMS. J. MCPHERSON SCOTT.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES, 1899.

Local Societies.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASSOCIATION. Meets on the 2d and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8.30 P. M., in the Hall of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty. President, C. URBAN SMITH, M.D. Secretary. EUGENE L. CRUTCHFIELD, M.D.

BOOK AND JOURNAL CLUB OF THE FACULTY. Meets at call of President.

BALTIMORE NEUROLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. Meets 3d Wednesday each month. GEO. J. PRESTON, M.D., President. SAMUEL J. FORT, M.D., Secretary.

CLINICAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND, 847 N. Eutaw Street. Meets 1st and 3d Fridays—October to June—8.30 P. M. J. WILLIAMS LORD, M.D., President. NATHAN HERMAN, M.D., Secretary.

GYNECOLOGICAL AND OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF BALTIMORE, 847 N. Eutaw Street. Meets 2d Tuesday of each month—October to May (inclusive)—8.30 P. M. J. WHITRIDGE WILLIAMS, M.D., President. W. W. RUSSELL, M.D., Secretary.

MEDICAL JOURNAL CLUB. Every 2d and 4th Saturday of each month, 8.30 P. M. 847 N. Eutaw St. W. S. THAYER, M.D., President. C. O'DONOVAN, M.D., Secretary.

MARYLAND OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Meets 4th Thursday of each month at 847 N. Eutaw St. AARON FRIEDENWALD, M.D., President. H. O. REIK, M.D., Secretary.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE. FLORA POLLOCK, M.D., President. JULIA T. VAN DER VEER, Secretary. Meets 4th Tuesday in the month, from October to April inclusive.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL HISTORICAL CLUB. 2d Mondays of each month, 8 P. M. WM. OSLER, M.D., President. T. B. FUTCHER, M.D., Secretary.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SOCIETY. President, JOHN M. T. FINNEY, M.D. Secretary, THOMAS S. CULLEN, M.D. Meets 1st and 3d Mondays, 8 P. M.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL JOURNAL CLUB. T. B. FUTCHER, M.D., President. Meets 4th Monday, at 8.15 P. M.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND MEDICAL SOCIETY. Meets 3d Tuesday in each month, 8.30 P. M. JOHN S. FULTON, M.D., President. JOSE L. HIRSH, M.D., Secretary.

State and County Societies.

MARYLAND.

MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY OF MARYLAND. Annual meeting on the 4th Tuesday in April.

THE BALTIMORE COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. Meets at Towson, Md., 3d Thursday of each month. CHAS. G. HILL, M.D., President. L. GIBBONS SMART, M.D., Secretary.

THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF HOWARD COUNTY. Meets 1st Tuesday in January, April, July and October.

THE FREDERICK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY. WM. H. BALTZELL, M.D., President. IRA J. McCURDY, M.D., Recording Secretary.

KENT COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY. E. G. CLARK, M.D., President. W. FRANK HINES, M.D., Secretary. Next meeting at Chestertown, May 2, 1899.

WASHINGTON.

CLINICO-PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Meets at members' houses, 1st and 3d Tuesdays in each month. JOHN VAN RENSSELAER, M.D., President. J. THOS. KELLEY, JR., M.D., Corresponding Secretary. R. T. HOLDEN, M.D., Recording Secretary.

THE THERAPEUTIC SOCIETY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Meets on 2d Saturday of each month at the National Medical College. JOHN T. WINTER, M.D., President. D. OLIN LEECH, M.D., Corresponding Secretary. N. P. BARNES, M.D., Recording Secretary. BENJAMIN G. POOL, M.D., Curator.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SOCIETY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Meets 1st Thursday each month at members' offices. LLEWELLYN ELIOT, M.D., President. ELMER SOTHORON, M.D., Secretary.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Meets at Georgetown University Law Building 1st Tuesday in April and October. D. W. PRENTISS, M.D., President. J. R. WELINGTON, M.D., Secretary.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Meets Wednesday, 8 P. M., Georgetown University Law Building. S. C. BUSEY, M.D., President. T. C. SMITH, M.D., Corresponding Secretary.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON. Meets bi-monthly at members' offices. S. O. RICHEY, M.D., President. W. K. BUTLER, M.D., Secretary.

WOMAN'S CLINIC. Meets at 1843 14th St., N. W., bi-monthly, 1st Saturday evenings. MRS. EMILY L. SHERWOOD, President. DR. D. S. LAMB, 1st Vice-President. DR. ROBERT REYBURN, 2d Vice-President. MRS. MARY F. CASE, Secretary. MISS MINNIE E. HEIBERGER, Treasurer.

WASHINGTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SOCIETY. Meets 1st Mondays in each month. N. P. BARNES, M.D., President. JESSE SHOUP, M.D., Secretary.

WASHINGTON OBSTETRICAL AND GYNECOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Meets 1st and 3d Fridays of each month at members' offices. THOS. C. SMITH, M.D., President. EDWARD E. MORSE, M.D., Corresponding Secretary. J. THOS. KELLEY, JR., Recording Secretary.



MEDICAL COLLEGES OF BALTIMORE, 1899.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. University of Maryland. | 4. Johns Hopkins Medical School. |
| 2. Baltimore Medical College. | 5. Woman's Medical College. |
| 3. College of Physicians and Surgeons. | 6. Maryland Medical College. |
| 7. Baltimore University of Medicine. | |

COLLABORATORS FOR 1899.

MARYLAND MEDICAL JOURNAL.

General Medicine.

- WILLIAM OSLER, M.D., Professor of Medicine in the Johns Hopkins University, and Physician-in-Chief to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.
- WILLIAM B. CANFIELD, M.D., Lecturer on Clinical Medicine, University of Maryland; Visiting Physician to the Union Protestant Infirmary and Hospital for Consumptives.

Surgery.

- RANDOLPH WINSLOW, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery, University of Maryland.
- J. D. BLAKE, M.D., Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery, Baltimore Medical College; Surgeon to the Maryland General Hospital.
- J. W. CHAMBERS, M.D., Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons.
- WALTER B. PLATT, M.D., Surgeon to the Robert Garrett Hospital for Children.

Orthopedic Surgery.

- ROBERT TUNSTALL TAYLOR, M.D., Surgeon in Charge of the Hospital for the Relief of Crippled and Deformed Children; Clinical Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, Woman's Medical College; Demonstrator in Orthopedic Surgery, Baltimore Medical College.

Genito-Urinary Surgery.

- HUGH H. YOUNG, A.M., M.D., Instructor in Genito-Urinary Surgery, Johns Hopkins Medical School; Genito-Urinary Surgeon to the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Pathology and Bacteriology.

- WILLIAM H. WELCH, M.D., Professor of Pathology in the Johns Hopkins Medical School; Pathologist to the Johns Hopkins Hospital.
- LEWELLYS F. BARKER, M.B., (Toronto), Associate Professor of Anatomy, Johns Hopkins Medical School; Assistant Resident Pathologist, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Gynecology.

- B. B. BROWNE, M.D., Professor of Gynecology, Woman's Medical College.
- HOWARD A. KELLY, M.D., Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Johns Hopkins Medical School.
- THOMAS S. CULLEN, M.B., (Toronto), Associate in Gynecology, Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Obstetrics.

- GEORGE W. DOBBIN, M.D., Associate in Obstetrics, Johns Hopkins Medical School.
- WILMER BRINTON, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics, Baltimore Medical College.
- WILLIAM S. GARDNER, M.D., Associate Professor of Gynecology, College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.

- HIRAM WOODS, Jr., M.D., Clinical Professor of Eye and Ear Diseases, University of Maryland, and Surgeon to the Presbyterians Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital.
- H. O. REIK, M.D., Assistant in Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, Johns Hopkins University, and Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to the Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital.
- A. D. McCONACHIE, M.D., Surgeon to the Presbyterians Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital.

Psychiatry.

- EDWARD N. BRUSH, M.D., Superintendent of the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital; Professor of Psychiatry, Woman's Medical College.

Dermatology.

- T. C. GILCHRIST, M.D., Clinical Professor of Dermatology, Johns Hopkins University; Clinical Professor of Dermatology, University of Maryland.

Gastro-Intestinal Diseases and Clinical Laboratory Work.

- CHARLES E. SIMON, M.D., Late Assistant Resident Physician, Johns Hopkins Hospital; Author of "Clinical Diagnosis."

Nervous Diseases.

- GEORGE J. PRESTON, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Clinical Professor of Nervous Diseases, College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Children.

- A. K. BOND, M.D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children, Baltimore Medical College.
- HENRY DWIGHT CHAPIN, M.D., Professor of Diseases of Children; Post-Graduate Medical School of New York; Physician to the Demilt Dispensary; Attending Physician to the Babies' Ward, Post-Graduate Hospital.

Physical Education, Hygiene and Sanitary Science.

- EDWARD MORTON SCHAEFFER, M.D., Member of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education.

Materia Medica and Pharmacology.

- HENRY P. HYNSON, Ph.G., President National Association of Retail Druggists; Chairman of Committee on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, American Pharmaceutical Association; Secretary of Maryland College of Pharmacy.

Throat and Chest.

- JOHN N. MACKENZIE, A.M., M.D., Clinical Professor of Laryngology and Rhinology, Johns Hopkins Medical School; Laryngologist to the Johns Hopkins Hospital and Dispensary.

Hygiene and Epidemiology.

- JOHN S. FULTON, M.D., Secretary of the State Board of Health; Clinical Professor of Medicine, University of Maryland.

Life Insurance and Vital Statistics.

- CHARLES CARROLL BOMBAUGH, A.M., M.D., Author of "Stratagems and Conspiracies to Defraud Life Insurance Companies."

History of Medicine.

- EUGENE F. CORDELL, M.D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine, Woman's Medical College; Author of "Historical Sketch of the University of Maryland," "Medical Annals of Baltimore."

State Medicine.

- JOHN RUHRÄH, M.D., Quarantine Physician, and Associate Professor of Children, College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Psychology and Medical Literature.

- WILLIAM LEE HOWARD, M.D., Vice-President of the Medico-Legal Society.

Veterinary Medicine.

- A. W. CLEMENT, V.S., State Veterinarian.

A CENTURY'S PROGRESS.

THE pages which follow contain matter as historically relevant as those which precede. The progress of practical and natural therapeutics is distinctively marked in the varied and extensive list of laboratory products, institutions, hygienic measures, medical and surgical appliances, and other articles of manufacture, so attractively displayed through our advertisements.

Turning from the pages of this JOURNAL to the advertising pages of that first venture in medical journalism in Maryland,* one's interest is greatly heightened by the contrasted view. At that early date medical periodicals depended almost exclusively upon their subscription patronage for support. This probably accounts for the lack of stability that characterized these pioneer enterprises.

The successful journal of today enjoys through its advertising patronage a source of revenue which enables the publisher to maintain the standard of his publication and furnish it to the subscribers at a price commensurate with the cost of production.

This mutuality of interest existing between reader and advertiser is the basal principle on which successful journalism is founded. May the spirit of confederation and the element of consistency so strengthen this bond as the years grow apace and the centuries roll round, that thereby the standard of Medical Journalism may attain to the highest pinnacle of exalted purpose. We bespeak for our successors in the coming century the realization of these hopes and aims.

'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished.

*The Baltimore Medical and Surgical Recorder.

See half-tone reproductions, pages 276 and 277.

THE MEDICAL JOURNAL CO.

H. M. SIMMONS, M.D., Manager.

MARYLAND MEDICAL JOURNAL ADVERTISERS, 1899.

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Foster Bros. Mfg. Co.....	Baltimore	Streett, E. O.....	Baltimore
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Gundry's, Mrs., Sanitarium.....	Catonsville	Sultan Drug Co.....	St. Louis
Globe Manufacturing Co.....	Battle Creek	Tyree, J. S.....	Washington
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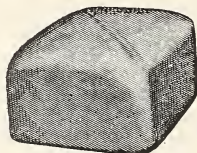
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The beer is well brewed and free from unconverted starch; also well fermented, and has a good flavor and a very good and pure taste. Notwithstanding the absence of salicylic acid, the same shows very good keeping qualities, and represents a highly nutritive beverage of excellent quality.

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How to Treat a Cough

In an able article under the above heading in the *New York Medical Journal*, Edwin Geer, M. D., Physician in Charge of the City Hospital Dispensary; also Physician in Chief, Outdoor Department, Maryland Maternite Hospital, Baltimore, writes:—

"The object of this brief paper is not to try to teach my colleagues how to treat a cough, but simply to state how I do it, what good results I get, and to call their attention to those lighter affections of the throat and chest the principal symptom of which is an annoying cough, for which alone we are often consulted. The patient may fear an approaching pneumonia, or be anxious because of a bad family history, or the cough may cause loss of sleep and detention from business. What shall we do for these coughs? It has been my custom for some time to treat each of the conditions after this general plan: If constipation is present, which is generally the case, I find that small doses of calomel and soda open the bowels freely, and if they do not, I follow them with a saline purgative; then I give the following:

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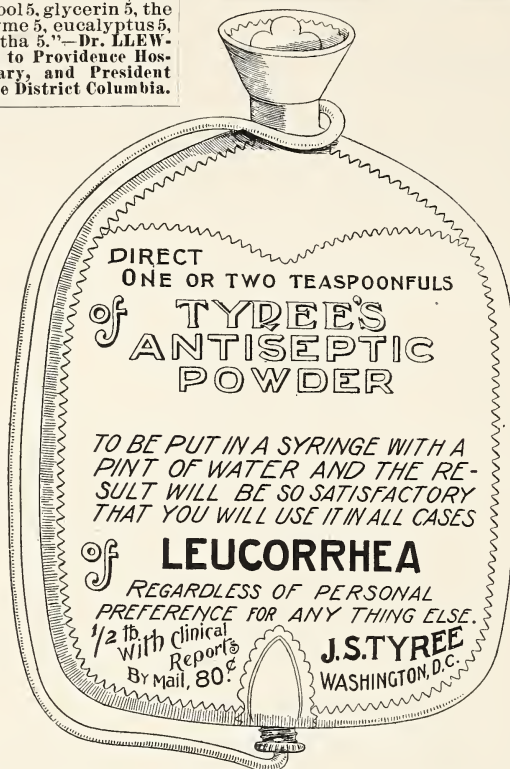
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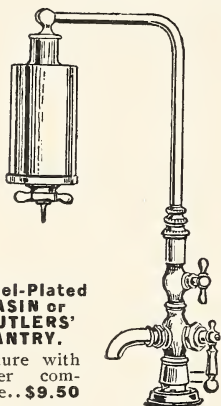
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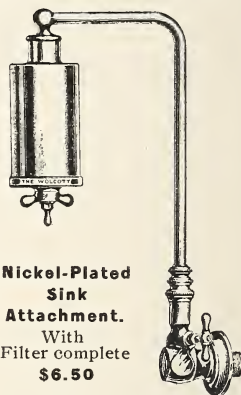
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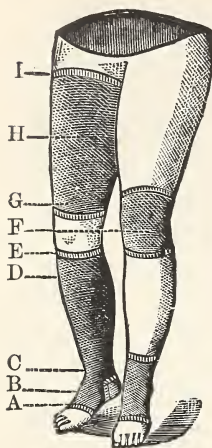
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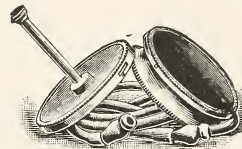
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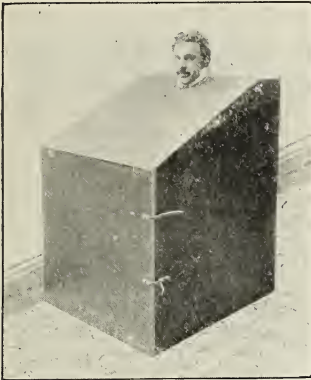
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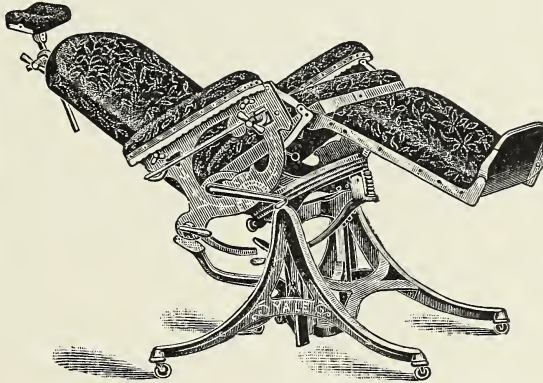
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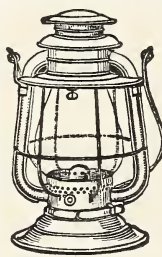
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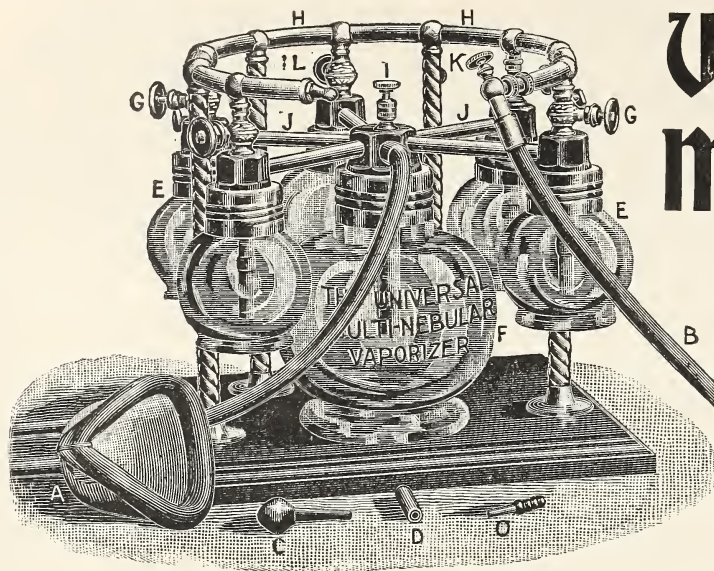
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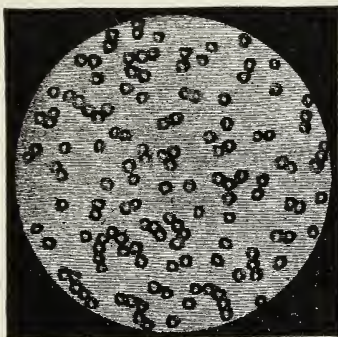
"The greatest therapeutic discovery of the age, and of the ages, is that where we cannot produce good blood we can introduce it."

What is Hæmathery?

A New Thing—and a New Name which, though literally translated (Blood Treatment), may not convey to every one a definite idea. It is a treatment which consists in opposing to a condition of disease the very power—good and sufficient Blood—that would naturally prevent it, that would still cure it spontaneously, and that actually does cure it spontaneously, wherever the blood-making work of the system is perfectly efficient; and therefore also *will* cure it, if a deficiency of the vital element be supplied from without, under proper medical treatment.

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A FILM OF BOVINE:
Showing the Blood-corpuscles Intact.



Micro-photographed
by Prof. R. R. Andrews, M.D.

viz.: by the mouth and stomach; by injection, with one-third salt water, high up in the rectum; by hypodermic injection; or by topical application to any accessible lesion.

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is one of the latest and most wonderful developments of Blood Power—introduced mainly by the mouth, and sometimes also by spraying bovine into the trachea by an atomizer. Every week of judicious internal blood treatment, with proper medical and hygienic care, has resulted in steady improvement as to all symptoms, with scarcely an instance of check, much less of relapse, until complete apparent cure, and that in the more advanced stages of the disease. As further examples, may be mentioned: Anæmia, Cholera Infantum, Typhoid Fever, Hæmorrhagic Collapse, and many other of the most dangerous and aggravated diseases.

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of no matter how long standing or obstinate and aggravated character, can be cured with certainty—at least, the first instance of failure has yet to be heard of—by constant application of bovine to the wound with proper surgical treatment and sterilization. Such cases are usually cured in from four to six weeks. So of traumatic injuries of all kinds; carbuncles, fistulas, abscesses, and even gangrene.

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It furnishes at once those elements of nutrition to counteract systemic waste—the **OIL**, supplying **FAT**, the **PHOSPHATES**, **FOOD** for **BLOOD**, **BRAIN** and **NERVE**—not exhibited in any other preparation.

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(Maltine with Yerba Santa)

In convalescence :

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NO single Food is suitable for the infant for the whole period of the first nine months. At birth, the digestive powers are only able to assimilate human milk or its physiological equivalent; and it is not until the child is six months old that any starchy food is admissible.

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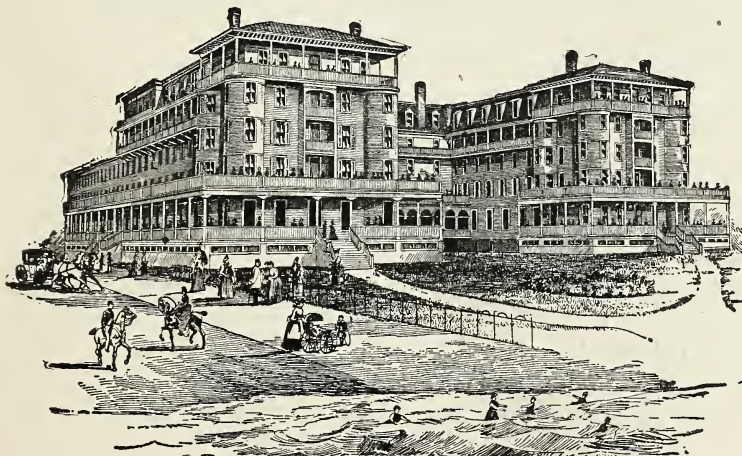
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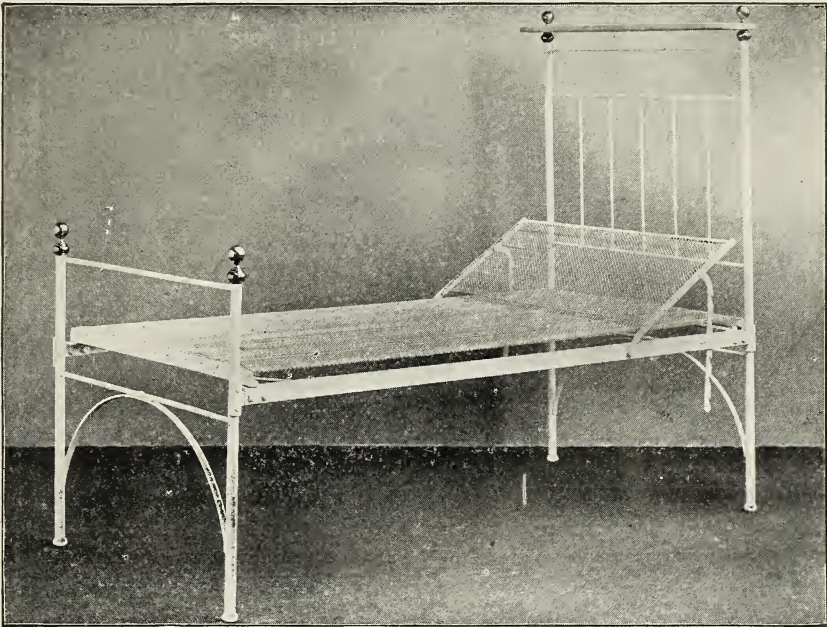
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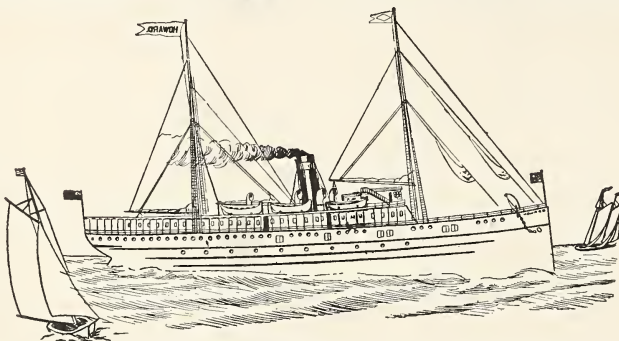
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THE VIRGINIA MEDICAL SEMI-MONTHLY.

125

~~Editor.~~

~~Editor.~~

~~Medical Journal.~~
~~Medical Review.~~

[May 27]

Editorial.

~~of Meeting.~~
~~Howling arrangement~~
~~San Francisco~~
~~edition of (toledo).~~
~~Register.~~
~~Medicine and Veterinary~~

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